MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.] "Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man." [E. HOLMES, Editor.

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THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1836.

Ruffin's Essay on Calcareous Manures.

We mentioned the publication of this work in our last volume. It is from the pen of the Editor of the Farmers' Register, (Virginia,) and we made some extracts from it. Since then we have been politely favored by Z. Hyde, Esq. with a copy of the second edition of this work, much enlarged.—We look upon it as a most valuable work, and it should find a place in every Farmer's Library.—His remarks upon Acid Soils are new and interesting.

The term sour soils has been long in use without any very distinct or definite idea being attached to it until lately. The researches and discoveries of Mr. Ruffin throw much light upon the subject, and his work on Calcareous Manures fully developes many interesting particulars in regard to acids in soils, and the operations of lime in neutralizing them.

By *calcareous* matter or calcareous earth he means, not lime in any state whatever, but only in one state, combined with carbonic acid as it is when it constitutes common limestone. He finds that there are many soils which do not contain it at all, and are very poor or barren. He also finds that some fertile soils do not contain it, in combination with carbonic acid but with some other acid, and this too even in a limestone district. By his experiments he finds himself authorized to lay down several propositions—the most remarkable of which are in effect the following:

1. That soils which are naturally poor, and also soils which have been reduced to sterility by cultivation are very different in their powers of retaining putrescent manures. And under like circumstances, the fitness of any soil to be enriched by such manures (those which putrify) is in proportion to what was its *natural* fertility.

2. That the natural sterility of the soils in his neighborhood (Lower Virginia) is caused by their being destitute of calcareous earth, (carbonate of lime) and their being injured by the presence and effects of vegetable acids.

3. The fertilizing effects of calcareous earth are owing to the power it has of neutralizing or destroying these acids, and also by the power it has of enabling the soil to combine readily with putrescent manures, without which there would be but little tendency to do so.

4. Poor and acid soils cannot be improved durably by putrescent manures without previously making them calcareous, and thereby correcting or remedying the imperfection of their constitution.

The question may arise in the minds of many, what are the indications of an acid soil? The natural indications are the production of plants or vegetables which partake of acid properties—such as pines and sorrel, the leaves of which are sour to the taste, and will not flourish so freely when the soil contains carbonate of lime.

Mr. Ruffin brings forward the following observations and experiments by way of proof of the existence of acid in soils, and also that in other soils this acid becomes neutralized. In all naturally poor soils producing freely in their virgin state, pine, whortleberry and sorrel after cultivation I suppose to have been formed some *vegetable acid*, which, after taking up whatever small quantity of lime might have been present, still remains in excess in the soil and nourishes in the highest degree, the plants named above, but is a poison to all useful crops, and effectually prevents all such soils becoming rich from either natural or artificial applications of putrescent manures.

In a natural soil I suppose, says he, calcareous earth to have been sufficiently abundant to produce a high degree of fertility—but that it has been decomposed, and the lime taken up, by the gradual formation of vegetable acid, until the lime and the acid neutralize and balance each other, leaving no considerable excess of either. Such are all the fertile soils that are not calcareous. In proof of this first position he relates the following experiment among others, premising however that dead acid plants when used without undergoing fermentation or putrefaction are the most effectual to promote the growth of living ones.

"On one of the wasted and barren declivities (or *galls*) which are so numerous on all our farms, I had the small gullies packed full of green pine bushes and then covered with the earth drawn from the equally barren intervening ridge so as to nearly smooth the whole surface. The whole piece had borne nothing previously except a few scattered tufts of poverty grass and dwarfish sorrel, all of which did not prevent the spot seeming quite bare at mid summer if viewed at the distance of one hundred yards. After this operation the land was not cultivated, nor again observed until the second summer afterwards. At that time the piece remained as bare as formerly, except along the filled gullies, which throughout of the whole of their crooked courses, were covered with a thick and tall growth of sorrel, remarkably luxuriant for any situation, and which being bounded exactly by the width of the narrow gullies had the appearance of some vegetable sown thickly in drills and kept clear by tillage."

But perhaps our readers will ask how shall we ascertain whether our soils contain any calcareous matter or not. Mr. Ruffin, after laying down the common method of ascertaining this, states some objections to the process, and then gives a more simple one.

A specimen of soil of soil of convenient size is dried, pounded, and weighed, and then thrown into muriatic acid, diluted with three or four times its quantity of water. The acid combines with, and dissolves the *lime* of the calcareous earth, and its other ingredient, the *carbonic acid*, being disengaged, rises through the liquid in the form of *gas*, or air, and escapes with effervescence. After the mixture has been well shaken, and has stood until all effervescence is over, (the fluid still being somewhat acid to the taste, to prove that enough acid had been used, by some excess being left,) the whole is poured into a piece of blotting paper folded so as to fit within a glass funnel. The fluid containing the dissolved lime passes through the paper, leaving behind the clay and silicous sand, and any other solid matter; over which pure water is poured and passed off several times, so as to wash off all remains of the dissolved lime. These filtered washings are added to the solution, to all of which is then poured a solution of *carbonate of potash*. The two dissolved salts thus thrown together, (*muriate of lime*, composed of muriatic acid and lime—and *carbonate of potash*, composed of carbonic acid and potash,) immediately decompose each other and form two new combinations. The muriatic acid leaves the lime, and combines with the potash, for which it has a stronger attraction—and the muriate of potash thus formed, being a soluble salt, remains dissolved and invisible in the water. The lime and carbonic acid being in contact, when let loose by their former partners, instantly unite, and form *carbonate of lime*. or calcareous earth, which being insoluble, falls to the bottom, is separated by filtering paper, is washed, dried and weighed, and thus shows the proportion contained by the soil.

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Should no calcareous earth be present in a soil thus analyzed, the muriatic acid will take up a small quantity of aluminous earth, which will be precipitated by the carbonate of potash, and without further investigation, would be considered as so much calcareous earth. And if any compounds of lime and vegetable acids are present, (which for reasons hereafter to be stated, I believe to be not uncommon in soils,) some portion of them may be dissolved, and appear in the result as *carbonate* of lime, though not an atom of that substance was in the soil. Thus, every soil examined by this method of precipitation, will yield some small result of what would appear as calcareous earth, though actually destitute of such an ingredient.

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But if it is only desired to know whether calcareous earth is entirely wanting in any soil—or to test the truth of my assertion that so great a proportion of our soils are destitute of that earth—it may be done with far more ease than by either of the foregoing methods, and without apparatus of any kind. Let a handful of the soil (without drying or weighing) be thrown into a large drinking glass, containing enough of pure water to cover the soil about two inches. Stir it until all the lumps have disappeared, and the water has certainly taken the place of all the atmospheric air which the soil has enclosed. Remove any vegetable fibres, or froth, from the surface of the liquid, so as to have it clear. Then pour in gently about a table spoonful of undiluted muriatic acid, which by its great weight will sink, and penetrate the soil, without any agitation being necessary for that purpose. If any calcareous earth is present it will quickly begin to combine with the acid, throwing off its carbonic acid in *gas*, which cannot fail to be observed as it escapes, as the gas that only eight grains of calcareous earth would throw out, would be equal in bulk to a gill measure.—Indeed, the product of only a single grain of calcareons earth, would be abundantly plain to the eye of a careful operator, though it might be the whole amount of gas from two thousand grains of soil. If no effervescence is seen even after adding more acid and gently stirring the mixture, then it is absolutely certain that the soil contained not the smallest portion of carbonate of lime—nor of the only other substance which might be mistaken for it, the carbonate of magnesia.

The acid which is found in the soil is derived from various sources, such as the fermenting of

vegetable matter—manures, &c. It has received various names—as will be seen by the following extract:

"HUMIC ACID AND HUMIN.—In most chemical books the terms *Ulmic Acid* and *Ulmin* are used, from *Ulmus*, elm; but, as its substance occurs in most, if not all plants, the name is bad. I prefer Sprengel's terms, from *Humus*, soil.

This important substance was first discovered by Klaproth, in a sort of gum from an elm but it has since been found by Berzelius in all barks; by M. Braconnot in saw-dust, starch, and sugar; and what is still more interesting for our present purpose, it has been found by Sprengel and M. Polydore Boullay, to constitute a leading principle in soils and manures. *Humin* appears to be formed of carbon and hydrogen, and the *humic acid* of humin and oxygen. Pure humin is of a deep blackish brown, without taste or smell, and water dissolves it with great difficulty, and in small quantities; consequently it cannot when pure, be available as food for plants.

Humic acid however, which I may remark, *is not sour to the taste*, readily combines with many of the substances found in soils and manures, and not only renders them, but itself also, easy to be dissolved in water, which in their separate state could not take place. In this way *humic acid will combine with lime, potass, and ammonia, in the form of humates, and the smallest portion of these will render it soluble in water and fit to be taken up by the spongelets of the root fibres.*

It appears to have been from ignorance of the important action of the humic acid in thus helping to dissolve earthy matters, that the older writers were so puzzled to discover how lime and potass got into plants; and it seems also to be this, chiefly, which is so vaguely treated of in the older books, under the names of *extractive, vegetable extract, mucilaginous matter*, and the like. Saussure, for instance, filled a vessel with turf, and moistened it thoroughly with pure water, when by putting ten thousand parts of it by weight under a heavy press, and filtering and evaporating the fluid, he obtained twenty-six parts of what he termed *extract*; from ten thousand parts of well dunged and rich kitchen garden mould, he obtained ten parts of *extract*; and from ten thousand parts of good corn field mould, he obtained four parts of *extract.*

M. Polydore Boullay found that the liquid manure, drained from dung hills, contains a large proportion of humic acid, which accounts for its fertilizing properties so well known in China and on the continent: and he found it also in peat earth, and in varying proportions in all sorts of turf. It appears probable, from Gay-Lussac having found a similar acid, (technically *Azumic acid,*) on decomposing the prussic acid, (technically *Hydrocyanic acid,*) that the humic acid may be found in animal blood, and if so, it will account for its utility as a manure for vines, &c. Dobereiner found the gallic acid convertible into the humic."

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It may well be doubted whether any soil destitute of lime in every form, would not soon become a perfect barren, incapable of producing a spire of grass. No soil thus destitute is known, as the plants of all soils show in their ashes the presence of some lime. But it is probable that our subsoils, which when left naked by the washing away of the soil, are so generally and totally barren, are made so by their being entirely destitute of lime in any form. There is a natural process regularly and at all times working to deprive the subsoil of all lime, unless the soil is abundantly supplied. What constitutes soil, and makes the strong and plain mark of separation and distinction between the more or less fertile soil and the absolutely steril subsoil beneath? The most obvious cause for this difference which might be stated, is the dropping of the dead vegetable matter on the surface: but this is not sufficient alone to produce the effects, though it may be when aided by another cause of more power. When the most barren soil was formed or deposited by any of the natural agents to which such effects are attributed by geologists, it seems reasonable to suppose that the surface was no richer than any lower part. If then a very minute proportion of lime had been equally distributed through the body of poor soil to any depth that the roots of trees could penetrate, it would follow that the roots would in the course of time take up all the lime, as all would be wanting for the support of the trees: and their death and decay would afterwards leave all this former idgredient in the soil in general, on the surface. This process must have the effect in the course of time, of fixing on and near the surface the whole of a scanty supply of lime, and on leaving the subsoil without any. But if there is within the reach of the roots more lime than any one crop or growth of plants need, then the superfluous lime will be permitted to remain in the subsoil, which will then be improvable by vegetable substances, and readily convertable to productive soil.

Further notices of this work will be found on our fourth page, taken from the Genesee Farmer.

Emigration.

We copy the following from the Bangor Mechanic & Farmer—a paper which our readers know (or ought to,) is published in Bangor and edited by Mr J. S. Sayard, and one which we are happy to say is ably and faithfully conducted. We join brother Sayward in the advice he gives in his last paragraph—they ought to continue his paper in order to keep them in mind of good New England principles. ED. ME. FAR.

We are sorry to learn that arrangements are being made in several towns about us, to move West, by persons, some of whom are very comfortably situated on farms, which are every year improving.

The reasons for leaving the peaceful quiet of N. England soil are, that the Western country opens a great field of enterprise, and offers the means of acquiring wealth—that the land is more productive, and is easier tilled. These reasons may all exist, but with how much force do they apply? Maine has but just begun to read us the story of her resources,—her hidden treasures have not been sought for,—her apparent and available resources have not all been set in motion: an immense field for enterprise is still open. The productions of the soil too—hay, grain, oats, and every thing which the farmer can raise, yields him a ready, cash pay at high prices—so much so as to more than balance any inequality which there may be in the amount of the products of the difference in climate and soil. If, with all the enjoyments of New England society—with all the associations of early days—with dwelling near the spot where the remains of departed parents and friends lay enshrined,—we say, if with all these pleasures, a year's labor will produce as much money, as a year spent in the West, although double the amount of corn or other products may there be raised, why should the person remove? The deep, rich soil of the West, says the editor of the Boston Times, "will yield a heavier crop with less labor, but they are the bane of industry and the breeders of pestilence and decay."

But the climate of the West is more palpable in its effects upon the *women* of New England. They cannot long retain the "lily white and the rosy red" of their own native air; they must change it for the "saffron yellow" of miasma, ague, cholera, and death, A gentleman who has spent much time at the West, assures us that he has never seen a woman long resident there, who was fit to look at. However healthy they may have been here, they soon obtain the pale, sallow, sickly cast, which the climate invariably inspires.

With these facts before them, will our Maine farmers abandon the healthful climate of their own hills, and drag their rosy-cheeked wives and daughters to assume the "saffron yellow?" Will they leave the benefits of instruction for their little ones, and the happiness of a New England Sabbath for themselves, merely for a climate a little more mild? "I never knew," writes a young man in the western country, "I never knew the pleasures and the benefits of a New England Sabbath until I was deprived of them, as I am here." Writes another, whose letter is before us, "I often sigh for a return to New England." These are unquestionably the feelings of many. But a few days since, an account was given us of a farmer in Maine, who desired so much to settle in *the West*, that he sold a good farm, on which he lived, and where every thing was snug and comfortable about him—purchased a covered wagon, and started. After having settled for about three years in Illinois, and enjoyed its sunny and *healthful* climate, he returned with a glad heart, and contentedly carries on, at *the halves*, the very farm which he had abandoned, for a turn of the Western fever.

Maine, as yet, is but partially settled,—her lands are cheap, and all that is necessary here to insure the farmer comfort and competence, is industry and perseverance, with the help of inquiry and experience, and we might add, without the exercise of these qualities, neither the West nor the East, the North or the South, would afford either wealth or comfort or happiness. Let our farmers think of this, before they abandon all ideas of remaining on the soil that gave them birth, to seek a fortune in an ideal region.

After all, if they are determined to march off, why the best thing in the world for them is, to continue subscribers to our paper, instead of settling up and stopping it, *because* they are going away!

For the Maine Farmer.

Comparative Expense of raising a quarter of an acre, or any given quantity of land, planted to Ruta Baga or Potatoes.

MR. HOLMES:—The last season, while hoeing my Ruta Baga a farmer called on me. I enquired of him if he raised Ruta Baga? He answered no, and gave as a reason that he could raise as many bushels of potatoes cheaper or with less expense of manual labor than he could the Ruta Baga. His remark caused me to use my arithmetic, which I have uniformly found valuable in much of my business as a farmer. First I prepared my land by ploughing and harrowing and manuring, the same as I should have done for a great crop of potatoes, being one fourth of an acre. I then chained it out 2 1-2 feet asunder, and then by hand sowed my seed in the chain marks not sparingly—a hand followed with a hoe and covered the seed lightly, which took equal to a half day of one man, 50 cts. —seed 25 cts.—Soon after the plants came to any considerable size I hoed over the ground between the rows, which took a day, $1—the second hoeing and trimming took 2 1-2 days labor, $2,50—I had to hoe soon again, or the leaves would have become so large as to have rendered it difficult without injuring them—this took a day, $1—The whole expense on the 4th of an acre, except the manure, ploughing, harrowing and 2 bushels of ashes was $5,25. I do not calculate the ploughing because I leave it out in my comparison in my 4th of an acre of potatoes. Six or seven hundred bushels to the acre is an average crop of Ruta Baga, and about half that quantity of Potatoes—so in proportion for a 4th of an acre or any less or greater quantity of land. Mine yielded more than in that proportion of Ruta Baga.

Now as to the expense of a fourth of an acre of Potatoes.

First, the seed cost	$2,00
Dropping and covering, 1 day,	1,00
Hoeing once	1,00
Digging is worth, say	1,50
	$5,50

The fourth of an acre yielded 85 bushels, which is after the rate of 320 bushels to the acre. I charged nothing for harvesting the Ruta Baga because the leaves will pay that. All allow that the Ruta Baga crop on rich land will yield double the number of bushels to the acre compared with Potatoes. With this in view, which is the most profit? On poor land still I would raise potatoes. A. B.

For the Maine Farmer.

On Raising Cucumbers.

MR. HOLMES:—As it will soon be time to pay attention to planting and rearing Cucumbers, I send you this short communication on that subject which is at your disposal.

About 20 years since I had a fine yard of cucum-

bers first coming up out of the ground; I soon found that they were devoured by a very small black insect of which there were great numbers. I sifted ashes on them and afterwards soot from the chimney, but to no purpose, and my cucumbers were soon eaten up excepting 3 plants on the edge of a pile of *carding machine flyings* which had been thrown from a window. I then sowed more seed and the next crop of plants soon made their appearance. I then took some *flyings*, platted them out, and laid them over each plant, and placed some under the leaves. It entirely prevented all injury from the small black insect, and it was some preventative to the approach of the yellow bug which infests these plants. The *flyings* being of a dark color and oily, help the growth of the plant. I let the *flyings* remain around the roots when I hoed them. Myself and my neighbors have used the *flyings* since with success. J. C. H.

North Yarmouth, May 11, 1836.

For the Maine Farmer.

Letter from the South.

SPRINGFIELD, Adams Co. Miss. Feb, 1836.

Respected Friend,—Unlike the North, AGRICULTURE is the principal business of this country. Cotton is the chief production; and upon "the crop" greatly depends the business of the succeeding year. For planting, the lawyer and doctor; the merchant, mechanic, and even ministers relinguish their professions. Every other business is secondary and as a stepping-stone to it. Planting being the goal of ambition, of course plantations vary in size and force from the german flute to the tin whistle; and in production from ten to one thousand bales.

Good land is requisite for cotton. Each hand, if well managed, will cultivate eight or ten acres; and each acre should average one bale, (400 lbs.) Cotton planting requires the strictest attention. Most plantations employ an Overseer whose attention is directed to the crop, the management of the negroes and the plantation affairs in general.—Some planters raise their own corn, but the greater number depend upon the boats. Corn is planted in February, and can be once hoed before it will interfere with the cotton crop.

The ground is ploughed for cotton in March and it is planted the last of the month or early in April. It is planted in drills, which on ordinary land are six feet distant; on poor less, and on rich land greater distance. When the land is thoroughly ploughed in regular rows, a small wooden plough makes a drill two inches deep; a hand follows throwing seed into the drill as thickly as possible at a quick walk; a small harrow follows and covers the seed. In two to six days the young plants appear as thickly as they can stand. They vegetate similar to the garden bean bringing the seed with the plant from she ground.

The process of "screping" now commences. The "hoe gang" with broad hoe scrape off the grass from the plants, leaving them in the form of a green line across the field. After scraping over the fields, they return to the first and begin again. Their business is to "hoe" and they know nothing else till August. When the plants are two or three inches high, they are "cut to a stand," that is, cutting out all but one in eighteen inches which for a time gives to the field an appearance not badly represented by a closely picked *live goose*.

The hoe and plough now work constantly; each division endeavoring to drive the other. After the first few weeks the plants grow rapidly. In six or eight weeks the ground is obscured by the leaves, and the flowers appear. The bloom is one of the richest of flowers. It is large, and when first opening its petals are of the most delicate white, mellowing into yellow. On exposure it becomes tinged with red, and passing through its various shades to a deep crimson, is shed on the third day.

A cotton field in full bloom presents a scene seldom surpassed; the heavy green branches waving in the breeze, and disclosing the beautiful white flowers which seem to peep out and retreat as if too modest to bear the face of day; while their fragrance fills the surrounding atmosphere.

In August commences the "picking" season every negro who can carry a basket and bag "takes the field." This is called the "first picking" there being only the lower boils open; but in another week there is constant employment. The work is now incessant from morning to dark. There is something highly pleasing in witnessing the cotton pickers and perhaps as much of the *romantic* as in ordinary scenes. The first time I saw the cotton pickers employed was just after rising from a sick bed. I had ordered my horse and rode to the field to enjoy the morning of a beautiful September day. The sun was shining splendidly and a gentle breeze from the south was playing among the tops of the tall green cotton which were gracefully bending to receive its salute. I had seated myself in the refreshing breeze upon an elevated ground, and was admiring the beauty of the surrounding scenery, when my ear caught the first note of one of the wild songs of the negroes. It was, as is their custom, commenced by one voice, the others joining in chorus; and as the sound floated along the field each as it reached him joined in the response, mingling the varied tones of fifty voices distributed through a space of half a mile; and thus their mellow notes advanced, swelled and receded; dying away in the distance; then rising, varying and swelling and in fuller concert advancing up the field to die again, while the voice of the first alone was heard in clear distinct sounds at the far side. No effect of vocal music can exceed this of so many voices at such varied distances and positions; and when they are completely excluded from view by the tall cotton, not a living object seen; not another sound heard; the effect may be conceived but not described. These songs continue with slight intermissions, through the day; and tend to lighten the toil, which though not laborious, is constant during the picking season.

At noon, and again at night, the task of each is weighed. It is then carried to the scaffolds and dried in the sun. Good pickers will bring in 250 pounds per day, which when ginned yields one third its weight of cotton; two thirds the weight being *seed*. The Cotton-gin is constructed with circular saws, about sixty of which are affixed to a cylinder and work between iron grates about a half inch wide. The seed cotton is thrown upon the saws, the hooking teeth of which draw the staple through, the seed being detained by the grates fall down in front. The light cotton coming through the flue highly resembles the falling flakes of *snow* in a heavy storm. Each good gin-stand gins eight to ten hundred pounds per day. The stands are propelled by two horses or mules to each. The cotton is next pressed into bales of 400 lbs. and is ready for market.

The height of the cotton plant varies with the soil and season. Some fields grow it not more than three feet, others eight; but its common height is near six feet. The cotton is contained in "bolls" varying in size, but generally near one and a fourth inches diameter and two and a half long; of a conical shape. The boll is at first green, but as it ripens it assumes a rusty black hue, and as it opens discloses the cotton, closely enveloping the seed, in three, four, five or even seven cells. By carefully dissecting the boll when first shedding the bloom, the fibre can be distinctly traced; also the seed containing the perfect plant visible to the naked eye.

The hilly country becomes exhausted by continual cultivation, but the river and creek bottoms bear cultivation for any period without failing; many bearing first rate crops after a cultivation of seventy years.

I have thus given a hasty sketch of a cotton crop, one which is full of novelty and interest to one unacquainted with it. At a future day I will be more particular, taking its various stages while they are before me. WANDERER.

Greenleaf's Patent Cheese Press.—We have seen, and are much pleased with its principle and operation, a new machine for *Pressing Cheese*, invented and patented by Mr. William C. Greenleaf, of Andover, Me. The power of this press is very great, and is obtained by a simple but very ingenious combination of the Lever and the Knee Joint, or Toggle Joint as it is called. This press posessas every property which could be anticipated or desired in an implement of the sort. It is very simple in its construction, its use may be understood at a glance by the dullest apprehension; it can be made by any body who can handle edge tools, is very durable and not liable to get out of order. We have not room nor time for a full description of this valuable improvement in this number of our paper, but intend to give further notices of its construction and uses hereafter. In the meantime we would refer those who wish for further information as regards the premises, to one of the presses, which may be seen at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street, Boston.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Locust Trees.—Captain Richard Hale of Westhampton, obtained last year for thirteen locust trees, delivered at the river in West-Springfield, fifty cents per cubic foot, including all the limbs, except those quite small. They measured 306 feet, and amounted to 153 dollars. Here are 153 dollars for less than two and a half cords of locust timber.

Red Oak.—Capt. Hale also sold a large red-oak stick, sixty-two feet long for thirty dollars; and Oren Kingsley another about fifty feet long for twenty dollars—both delivered at the river. Red-oak is worthless for many purposes, but for ship keels seems to be about as valuable as any timber. The two sticks were bought for the keel of a large vessel; and it is said they will be worth about one hundred dollars at the ship yard.

Broom Corn.— Our farmers are entering very largely into the Broom Corn business. The price of brush the past year has been so high, that all are eager to engage in it. If the season is favorable, the supply will doubtless be very large. However, we are informed that it is as profitable a crop, at five cents per pound, as Indian corn at ordinary prices. The farmers in New York, Pennsylvania, and some of the western states, are raising it to a considerable extent.

Sheep.—A good many sheep in the hill towns in this vicinity have died this spring; not from any disease prevalent among the flocks, or from starvation, but on account of the unusual length of the winter. They have been kept from the ground, in many cases, about five months. This is probably about two months longer than the average space during which the earth is covered with snow. Large snow-drifts are seen even now in Windsor, at the sides of the road. Sheep have also died, as usual, with the common diseases.

The Season may be called quite early after all the croaking. Grass is nearly three weeks more forward than last year at this time. Gardening also is unusually early. Trees perhaps do not blossom so soon this year as might be expected. The delightful sun and warm showers of the last ten days have gladened every face.—*Hampshire Gaz.*

Agricultural.

From the Genesee Farmer.

"Essay on Calcareous Manures."

The last number of Silliman's Journal contains an elaborate review of the "Essay on Calcareous Manures;" and the following extract will show that the critic entertains the same favorable opinion of its merits that we have expressed on former occasions:

"We have called the use of lime a secret, and it was not only so to the practical farmer, but to the man of science; for even the researches of Davy, who was well aware of its importance, have not completed the theory of its action. It is therefore with no small pride that we can refer to a countryman of our own, as having finished what the most acute researches of European chemists has left unaccomplished. This credit is due to Mr Ruffin."

The principal fact detailed in the subjoined paragraph of the review, was confirmed by our own experiments in 1834, on the limestone soil of this district:

"One curious fact observed by Mr Ruffin, in his chemical analysis of the soils of Virginia, namely, that even in regions where the rock by whose decomposition the soil was formed, was limestone, not only did no carbonate of lime manifest itself by effervescence with acids, but no precipitate was formed by the tests of lime in the acid solution. He could not admit that it was in such a state of combination as to be neither soluble in water, nor decomposable by nitric acid. Such a combination is the oxalate of lime, but as he made no direct inquiry into its presence, and some of his correspondents have questioned the probability of such an union existing, he has, with the true spirit of an inductive inquirer, modified his assertion until farther proof be obtained. We however do not think that so much modesty was necessary, for it can be shown that the formation of oxalic acid, and its consequent combination by superior affinity with lime, whatever may be its previous state of combination, are at least probable, if not certain."

In the following extract, the reviewer has adopted the theory of Sir H. Davy, relative to the effect of plaster, which was controverted by the late Judge Peters of Pennsylvania. We do not presume however to determine this mooted point:

"It is upon the same principle only, namely, that it serves as the food of plants, that we can account for the effects of gypsum upon certain crops, which in any other mode of viewing them would appear miraculous. This sulphate of lime, if merely ground, has no attraction for moisture; and if burnt would rather absorb it from the soil than the air; it cannot therefore act as some have supposed, to increase the deposit of dew; it is so sparingly soluble in water, and so inert, that it cannot act as a stimulus,—nor is it certainly followed by exhaustion, as all stimuli must be. But although sparingly soluble, it is still conveyed by water into the bodies of plants, though in small quantities; and as that water undergoes the chemical changes which we know are induced by the vital action of plants, the sulphate of lime must be deposited in them, injuriously perhaps to some, but as a necessary food to others. Thus it has been found that the ashes of clover, lucern, and many of those plants whose growth is known to be most certainly promoted by gypsum, uniformly contain sulphate of lime: It is therefore their essential and appropriate food."

He likewise insists with *M. Puvis*, whose work "On the use of lime as a manure" he also reviews, that this mineral is a part of the food of plants, liming land is in effect providing food for the plants which are to constitute the crops; and that this use was overlooked by the author of the "Essay on Calcareous Manures." In our 5th volume we endeavored to show nearly all soils must contain lime in some of its combinations. That view was founded on the researches of geologists; and it is confirmed by the simple fact, that in every part of the country, lime is found in the ashes of vegetables, in the shells of eggs, and in the bones of animals. We therefore conclude as the quantity that enters into the circulation of plants is so very small, that they are at no loss to find enough in any cultivated soil; and that the chief uses of liming consist in *preservation of putrescent manures*, and in *neutralizing poison of acid soils.*

The importance of lime as the basis of all good husbandry, is illustrated in the subjoined notice of Belgium:

"Those parts of that rich country which are now most remarkable for fertility, as for instance the *Pays de Waes*, were originally barren hills of blowing sand. They now yield a greater product than any other part of Europe. Great industry and labor have no doubt been expended in obtaining and applying putrescent manures, and in this region the clover husbandry had its rise; but with this, *no permanent fertility could have been given without the use of* LIME. At present a light friable mould of greater depth than can be reached by the plough, and which is therefore occasionally trenched by the spade, covers the whole of the ancient *dunee*; and the whole country presents an aspect, of which no part of ours can even furnish an idea, with the exception of the garden grounds of the *Shakers* at Lebanon."

In noticing an opinion of *M. Puvis*, the reviewer says, "The gases which water dissolves and carries with it, and which yield the carbon and part with the hydrogen of plants, are all derived from the decomposition of organic matter *the soil itself.* When therefore we can find in the absorption of water by the roots; its ascent in the form of sap; its elaboration in the leaves where so far from an absorption from the atmosphere taking place, oxygen is evolved; in the subsequent descent of the altered sap in the form of gum, resin, &c. a sufficient reason for the supply of the parts M. Puvis seeks in the atmosphere: we are compelled to dissent from his conclusion."

We are not able to discover the necessity for such dissent; and we confess our surprise that a writer of his intelligence should consider the oxygen evolved by leaves as a proof that carbonic acid is not absorbed from the atmosphere. The fact of its absorption is well attested. Dr. Priestly introduced the LEAF of a vine into a phial of carbonic acid gas, and in less than two hours 'the fixed air' disappeared. Experiments with similar results, were also made by Ingenhouzs, Woodhouse, T. de Saussure, and Sir H. Davy; and the last named chemist, after detailing his own researches on this subject, says, "These facts confirm the popular opinion that when the LEAVES of vegetables perform their healthy functions, they tend to purify the atmosphere." We therefore think the ideas of M. Puvis more correct than those of his reviewer.

But we are told that 'the Germans who followed the Quakers in the occupation of the more remote districts of Pennsylvania, brought with them from Europe, a most valuable secret. We call it a secret, for *those of other* BLOOD who see it USED IN THEIR PRESENCE, do not discover its value.' Now we are bound to conclude that our reviewer, who has discovered its value, must be of German blood.

"Honor to whom honor is due," is our maxim. We are certainly indebted to the Germans for our knowledge of plaster, as a manure, and perhaps for as many other important discoveries as to any other people; but we have seen no competent authority to prove that they introduced the use of lime into Pennsylvania. The reviewer had offered nothing more than his own assertion; and we suspect he is not old enough to remember the time of its introduction there. To say that lime is only employed there as a manure by those of German blood, is a great mistake; It has not foundation in truth. *We know* it was used there nearly half a century ago by those of British blood; and who never suspected they were dealing in a secret; or that they were indebted for it to their German neighbors. Why should they? Who will pretend at this day that the use of lime as a manure, is a recent discovery? or that the memory of its value would not be as easily brought from England as from Germany?

We have been induced to make these remarks out of regard to HISTORICAL TRUTH. The reviewer however, appears to have fully made up his mind on the point which we controvert; and in speaking of the southern part of Hunterdon county in New Jersey, he says, "The Germans by the use of lime raise from thirty to forty bushels of wheat to the acre, and their other products are in proportion; the settlers of Yankee and Dutch BLOOD, are *happy* to get from fifteen to twenty!"

We also consider him in an error when he says, "It is only after passing the first range of mountains [from the sea board] that a limestone formation is met with." May we ask what mountain stands between the sands of New Jerssey, and the marble quarries below Norristown? or between Philadelphia at the tide water, and the limestone region of Lancaster county?

We have only one question more: Who has traced the valley of the Shenandoah into Schohaire?

From the Genesee Farmer.

Nature of Plaster, and its mode of Action.

Lime is one of the few primitive earths, the one which, by its union with sulphuric acid, forms gy psum or sulphate of lime, and has been proved by Sir Humphrey Davy to consist of a metalic base combined with oxygen, though like the base of potash, such is its affinity for the oxygen of the atmosphere, that a complete separation of the two for any length of time was found almost imposible, Lime is soluble in about 450 parts of water. Lime assumes a great variety of appearances, and forms many combinations. With carbonic acid it forms common limestone, the marbles, &c., but all the other combinations are to the farmer of secondary importance, compared with the one which forms the sulphate of lime, or as it is most generally called, "Plaster of Paris." This substance, from the astonishing effect it produces on the grasses, and indeed on most plants, when used under circumstances favorable to its application, has become connected with successful agriculture in such a manner as to justify all the efforts which can be made to explain its mode of action, and more thoroughly investigate its principles.

Sulphate of lime, or plaster, is composed, in 100 parts, of lime 33.0, sulphuric acid 44.8, and water 21.2. When crystalized in a pure state, it is called selenite, is partially transparent, and is the substance used by the ancients for purposes of sculpture, and termed alabaster; but it is generally found impure, or mixed more or less with foreign substances, which renders it when pulverized or ground, darker in proportion to the extraneous matter it contains. In its natural state, when heated, it parts with its water of crystalization easily, and is then easily reduced to powder, a mode of preparation extensively used when it first came into use as a dressing for soils, but which is now entirely superceded by mills constructed so as to pulverize it without burning. Fortunately, plaster—and we use this term in preference to the more scientific appellation, because it is one which every body understands—is one of the most abundant minerals in nature; and no part of the world is it to be found in greater profusion than in Western New York, where its intimate connection with, and importance in, the production of wheat, is yearly better understood and appreciated. From Madison county, to Niagara, there is no considerable section where it is not to be found, and we may name the town of Sullivan in Madison, the whole central section of Onondaga from east to west, the vicinity of Cayuga Lake, and the neighborhood of Lockport and Niagara, as places where it is produced in apparently inexhaustable quantities, and of an excellent quality. The use of plaster as a dressing for plants commenced in Germany, where its value was accidentally discovered by noticing the superior growth and vigor of clover, near a foot path daily trodden by some peasants who were engaged in quarrying this mineral, and from whose clothes it had been dusted over the grass near their pathway. From this beginning its use rapidly spread over Germany and France. From Germany its use was introduced into Pennsylvania some fifty years since, where its value has been more fairly and satisfactorily tested than in any other part of the United States. It is singular and shows the cautiousness, if nothing more, of farmers in adopting any innovation on established usages, that notwithstanding the length of time it has been used, and the constantly increasing fertility of those soils where it has been applied the longest, we find there is a lurking prejudice still lingering in the minds of many of our farmers, not to say a serious doubt, as to the propriety of its use. These objections reason thus—"We do not deny that plaster enables a farmer to procure greater crops of hay or grain than he could otherwise obtain from a given piece of land in the same time; but as the growth is not natural, but forced, and as no additional ingredient of fertility is furnished to the soil by the plaster, it is evident the farm will be exhausted in exact proportion to the crop." The

stimulus given to land by plaster, it is said, "is precisely analagous in its results to the excitement produced by ardent spirits upon man: while under its influence he is as much above par in his spirits and powers, as he is below when the exciting cause has passed away." We have stated these objections in their strongest form, and in the manner in which, so far as our knowledge extends, they usually exert their influence; as, independent of the fact that such nas never yet been the effect of plaster, we hope to be able to show satisfactorily from the nature of the substance itself, and its mode of action on plants, that no such result can take place as is apprehended. We do not maintain that constant cropping of land, without rest, rotation of crops, or returning any thing to the soil in the state of manure, would not exhaust it essentially in spite of the application of plaster, but we do maintain, that where plaster is used, even in such an injurious course of treatment, the exhaustion will not be more rapid, and the profits of cropping will be far greater than without it.

In the first place, these objections to the use of plaster are wholly founded on the mistaken assumption that all the nourishment of plants is furnished by the soil in which they are planted, and of course the exhaustion will be in proportion to the magnitude and the vigor of their growth. This supposition it will not be difficult to show, is a great fundamental error. The sap or circulating fluid of plants, enters the roots by their spongioles or minute fibres, and holding in solution saline, extractive, mucilaginous, saccharine, and other matters, rises upwards through the wood, and is distributed thro' the fine pores of the stem, and the delicate ramifications of the leaves. These substances are readily soluble, and plants therefore find no difficulty in obtaining their supply from the earth, but the most important ingredient in their growth, and one which enters into their formation in far greater proportion than any other has not been mentioned, and this is carbon or charcoal. Now although carbon or coal exists in the earth in immense quantities, yet as it is perfectly insoluble in water, it cannot, like most of the salts, earths, alkalies, &c., be furnished to plants as they are, that is, by solution or absorption in its natural state. How then is the carbon obtained, the presence of which in abundance is proved wherever wood of the stalks of plants is burned? We answer from the air, and that by two methods. Carbonic gas furnishes the medium through which plants receive their carbon—a substance which in some kinds of wood and plants, such as box and the straw of wheat, amounts to nearly 50 per cent of the whole—and is composed of 27.4, parts of carbon, and 72.6. of oxygen. Carbonic gas is the air which so frequently proves fatal in wells, old cisterns, and in close chambers where charcoal is incautiously burned. This gas is by plants absorbed directly from the air, in which it is always found more or less, and under certain circumstances this absorption goes on with rapidity. Experiments conducted by Priestly, Lavosier, Davy, Chaptal, Berzelius, all eminent chemists, prove beyond controversy, that during the day carbonic gas is absorbed, the carbon appropriated to the growth of the plant and the oxygen set free, while during the night directly the reverse of this process is going on, oxygen being absorbed, and carbonic gas evolved. Carbon thus absorbed directly from the air, is one of the methods by which this essential article in their formation is obtained by plants; but it is by another method in which far the greater quantity is procured, and in effecting which plaster becomes so important an anxiliary. Carbonic gas is rapidly absorbed by water at all times, and when recently boiled, water will absorb its own weight of carbonic gas at the common temperature and pressure of the atmosphere. When thus combined with water, and furnished in proper quantities, it is ready for being taken up by the spongioles of the roots, and thus converted into food, or the wood of trees and plants. We say in *proper quantities*, for though indispensable to the growth of plants, too large a proportion of carbonic gas is fatal to them, and when combined with water in its greatest possible quantity, as in the peat bogs of Ireland or Scotland, it is of all substances the least adapted to promote vegetation. We now see how that any substance which will by its chemical action furnish moisture during the heat of summer, and especially on dry sandy or gravelly soils, will by providing a medium for the supply of carbon at the time it is most required, materially aid the growth of plants; and the supplying this moisture, and thus of course the carbon, is precisely what plaster does when applied to vegetables on such soils as above mentioned. We have shown that plaster is composed of lime and sulphuric acid. Sulphuric acid attracts water, which it takes from the atmosphere so very rapidly, as to imbibe one third of its own weight in twenty-four hours. When plaster is exposed to the air in small quantities, as it is when sown, it slowly undergoes decomposition, or separates into its constituent parts more or less perfectly. The sulphuric acid thus set free siezes with avidity on the water of the atmosphere, which water is deposited on the leaves of plants, and is thus conducted to the roots of the plants, or on the earth itself, where it is speedily impregnated with the carbonic gas already in the air, or which is rapidly poured from the leaves of plants during that part of the twenty-four hours which forms their period of expiration. Sulphuric acid produces another effect which has a direct tendency to aid in the production of moisture. During its developement and combination with the air, it has a tendency to slightly depress the temperature, as all acquainted with the artificial formation of ice will understand, an action directly calculated to effect a greater deposition of dew, and thus add materially to the absorption of carbon. Every one must have remarked, that on those parts of a field where plaster has been sown, the dew is more plentiful, and lies longer, than on the other parts, and that the clover will be more fresh and vigorous. Plaster, operating in the way we have described, produces precisely these effects, and hence on suitable soils the great value of the mineral. Plaster then, if our theory of its action is correct, cannot impoverish land. It is true, that little, if any, of the plaster goes directly to the formation of plants; after the sulphuric acid is separated, a little lime is left, and that, small as it may be its quantity, is always of value in a soil by assisting the decomposition of vegetable matter; it is by its chemical action in giving the means of separating from the air a substance necessary to their existence, and offering it ready prepared for the use of plants, that its value is derived. The simple facts of the case seem to be these: Plants must have carbon, or they cannot be healthy and vigorous—as carbon in its pure state is insoluble, it can only be furnished them in the state of carbonic acid or gas —this can only be made available to any considerable extent by combination with water. During the heats of summer, and on sandy ground, this is extremely scarce, and here we find plaster steps in to our aid—the sulphuric acid of the plaster attracts this from the atmosphere, and by depositing it in the form of dew, places it in a situation in which this combination with carbonic acid gas be effected in the best manner. Thus the chain of cause and effect is complete, and the whole operation bears the marks of most consummate wisdom and design. If this carbon was one of the original earths, and could in its natural state be taken from the soil by plants, instead of being derived from the air, there might be some plausibility in the objections made against the use of plaster; as it is, they must go for nothing, even were not our view of the subject supported, as it fully is, by long experience of its beneficial effects. We trust therefore that no hesitation will be felt by any in purchasing plaster for the purpose of sowing on clover or meadow, or for a top dressing on wheat. This article has been extended to such a length, that we must be compelled to reserve some hints we wished to make on its extensive use, proper soils, time of sowing, &c. For this, our anxiety to rescue this invaluable mineral from what we believe to be an unfounded charge of injury to the farmer, must be a sufficient apology.

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Since writing the above, I have received the 2d No. of the Genesee Farmer, in which is a valuable article on plaster from the pen of J. Adlum, Esq., one of the best agriculturists of Pennsylvania. In that article I am happy to perceive a general agreement with the opinion I have advanced, especially on its value to the farmer, its furnishing a supply of moisture, &c. Mr A. however attributes this supply of moisture to the perspiration of the plant itself, an inference perfectly excusable in one who had not paid particular attention, perhaps, to the chemical action of plaster, but which I think is much more philosophically and satisfactorily accounted for by the theory of action stated in the preceding essay. I am not a bigot, however, to any theory, and if our farmers will only get plaster, and use it, I am content they should form a system of its action to suit themselves, conscious that with farmers the proof of the pudding is in the eating.

W. GAYLORD.

Otisco, January, 18, 1836.

From the Genesee Farmer.

Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and Carrots.

Practical farmers always wish to know the result of experiments tried in the various branches of husbandry in which they are engaged. It is not sufficient for them, that a plausible theory has emanated from the brain of one who is much better skilled in the use of the pen, than in holding the plough. We wish to know the minutiæ, not only of the process by which he arrives at his conclusion, but the variations which usually attend the bringing any theory to the test of actual experiment.

It is a very common remark that writers upon agriculture are mere theorist. But however well the remark may apply to other ages and other countries, to this it is becoming more and more inapplicable. We have many writers of highly cultivated minds, who are practical agriculturists; and the amount of information which they communicate yearly is of great value.

Not to make the preface longer than my story, or lay claim to any usefulness in my communications, I would merely say, that having cultivated ruta baga for three years past, and mangel wurtzel and carrots for the last season, (see vol. 5, page 360,) I am willing that others should know of my failures as well as my success, and my opinion of their relative value as food for farm stock.

RUTA BAGA.

My success with this root has never been good, I think the failure to be attributed to the soil, being heavy, more inclined to clay than sand. It evidently requires the lighter soils. I have found the culture very inconvenient as they must be often wed and hoed in the most busy season of the year. My crop last year was tolerably good, considering the disadvantages under which they were cultivated. They are very easily kept through the winter, either buried in the field or stored in cellars. They are good for the table, for sheep and cattle. But for horses or hogs they will bear no comparison with carrots or potatoes. The labor of cutting them is considerable, as they are hard, and dangerous for cattle unless cut fine.

I would not wish to discourage any one from raising them, even on heavy soils, if they have leisure to weed and hoe them sufficiently during wheat harvest. I intend to continue their culture, but reduce the quantity until I can give what I do raise the requisite attention.

MANGEL WURTZEL.

So far as one year's experience goes, I am highly pleased with this root. My crop kept well buried in the field. A few of the upper courses were frozen, but I fed them before they thawed, their value was not much diminished. I commenced feeding to new milch cows in March, slicing them and mixing a little barley meal with them. They are very brittle and juicy, and my cows gave almost as much milk as when feeding upon the best of pasture in the summer. I also fed them to sheep having lambs along in April, and think they preferred them to the ruta baga. Cattle and sheep require more salt than usual while feeding on them, I found no tendency in them to cause the scours, as suggested by some writers. Hogs eat them freely, but horses are rather shy of them. It is not necessary to cut them for sheep or hogs, and the larger ones may be fed to cattle without danger of their becoming choked by them.

CARROTS.

This is a root which has long been cultivated in gardens, yet few have learned their value. The remark made by some writer in the Farmer, that they were worth as much per bushel as oats for feeding horses, does not seem so extravagant to me now, as when I first read it. Although I have instituted no accurate experiment to ascertain their value as horse feed; this much I have learned, that horses are very fond of them, and my horses, which are very heavy horses, became fat on cut straw and three quarts of barley meal, with five or

6 carrots, for a daily allowance. When I corded my crop, I covered them with their tops, thinking to make them of some use, although nothing will eat them.'

This was unfortunate, and came near being the ruin of the crop, as they fermented and rotted, and would have rotted the whole heap, had I not opened them early. Although some of the upper courses were frozen, the frost does not injury them as much as other vegetables. For milch cows, work, iug oxen, horses, hogs and sheep, I know of noth ing better than carrots. The seed does not always vegetate, and they are rather a small affair when first up, but after they are up an inch or two, they may be cutivated with as little trouble as any root. Mangel wurtzel has, however, an advantage over them, in that the tops of the wurtzel will almost pay the whole expense of cultivation, while carrot tops are useless. Wurtzels grow much larger, and are much more easily gathered, while the larger carrots grow so deeply in the ground as almost to require a steam engine to pull them.

Thus much for the experience of O. P. Q. in the root culture.

East Bloomfield, April 28, 1836.

Summary.

New Invention.

Stone Hammering Machine.—We have just examined a working model of a machine for Hammering Stone, such as Granite, &c. It is furnished with two or more hammers—cutting different ways, and also apparatus for moving the stone in different directions as it is faced. A machine which will hammer stone well, has long been a desideratum, and we hope the ingenious inventors, Messrs. Pitts', will meet with perfect success. It certainly bids fair for it now.

New Paper.

The Regulator, published by McLellan, Noyes & Co.—I. W. Beard, Editor—Brunswick, Maine.

The above is the title of a new paper devoted to News, Politics, &c. &c. &c.—published every Saturday morning. It has the Van Buren flag—with the motto "Truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." The mechanical execution is good, and the editorial department evinces a commendable degree of spirit and independence.

Col. Crockett.—The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lonisiana, dated April 12th, to a Member of Congress:

"Crockett was found (within the Alamo) in an angle made by two houses, lying on his back, a frown on his brow, a smile of scorn on his lips—his knife in his hand, a dead Mexican lying across his body, and twenty-two more lying pell-mell before him in the angle."

The Adultery Case.—A warrant was issued yesterday morning by the Judge of our Municipal Court, for the apprehension of Anson Herrick, of this city, charg'd with the foul and hateful crime of adultery. Mr H. was the individual alluded to in our paper of yesterday, as having been guilty of a breach of the marriage covenant. We did not then feel at liberty to call names, and we would even now draw a veil over the misdeeds of our erring brother, and the frailties of poor human nature, did not respect for the sacred majesty of the law, and regard for the welfare of society, render it necessary that perpetrators of such crimes should be brought to the bar of justice and public opinion.

Learning that the sense of the community he had outraged, demanded his arrest, and that an officer was in pursuit of him, he fled the city, and had not been overtaken this morning. It is probable he has taken his final departure from this part of the country. Should he return, he will be dealt with as the law in such case provides. How true it is, that baseness, cant, hypocrisy and guilt, though cloaked with ever so deep a veil, and concealed by professions of piety and sanctity, apparently the most sincere, will most assuredly one day come to light.—Nature, and habit, and propensity, must and will speak out, and, flatter themselves as they may, the secret workers of iniquity are lying up for themselves a harvest of disgrace and woe—treasuring up wrath against the day of wruth.

Bangor Whig.

Santa Anna Captured.

Most astounding news is received via New Orleans, and is in the main confirmed by official information from the Texian Secretary of War to the people of Nacogdoches, and also from Gen. Gaines to the Secretary of War at Washington, published in an Extra Washington Telegraph, that Gen. Houston with 600 men had captured a division of the Mexican army consisting of 1100 men, commanded by Santa Anna in person and the renegade Coss! This portion of the army had crossed the Brassos and could not be joined by the other division in consequence of a sudden rise of water. Thus did the elements assist the Texians. About 500 of the Mexicans were killed in the battle and 600 taken prisoners. Santa Anna and his officers were immediately shot by order of a council of War. This must be acknowledged even handed justice.

This news comes so direct, there can be but little doubt, that, in regard to the capture of the army, it is true. As to the particulars, there is some reason to question.

Later News.

From the New York Com. of Thursday Eve.

THE TEXIAN NEWS.

New Orleans papers of the 4th and 5th of May have reached us this morning, in due course of mail. The first news of the reported great Texian Victory, it will be recollected, was derived from the New Orleans papers of the 3d inst. On the 4th, the intelligence was strongly, though only in part, corroberated by the following letter from Gen. Houston himself, copied by the New Orleans editor from the Natchitoches Herald:

Camp Safety, San Jacinto, Linch's Crossing, April 20th.

Mr. President—

Dear Sir,—This morning the army reached this point, and was attacked at half past 11 A. M. by the army of Santa Anna, which continued until 3 o'clock, when he withdrew his forces from the field. Our men were few who engaged the enemy, the balance remaining concealed for the purpose of hiding our numbers. His force is reported at 800; ours does not exceed 750. I am disposed to think that the enemy intend another attack to-night by a change of position. We had but one man wounded. The enemy's loss is estimated at from 16 to 20. There would be no difficulty in securing the rights of the people, and the liberties of Texas, if men would march to their duty, and not fly like recreants from danger. Texas must be defended, and liberty maintained.

SAM'L HOUSTON,
Commander-in-Chief.

P. S. Santa Anna was in the field. The officers and soldiers acted well. Col. Rusk was in the action, and fully met my wishes. H.

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Wednesday.

Matamoras, April 21, 1836.

Fourteen American Prisoners, taken at the river Nueces, are in confinement here and were to have been shot yesterday. On the day prevtous, the ladies of this place preseuted a petition to Gen. Fernandes, praying him to delay the execution; which however had no effect. In the evening, the Merchants called on him in a body, and offered to pay $30,000 for their ransom, which amount we are now about raising by subscription. $17,000 are already made up, but we are fearful the present state of commerce will prevent our collecting the balance.

The execution of the prisoners is delayed until we ascertain whether our offer is accepted by the President; for which purpose a courier has been dispatched to Santa Anna.

New Orleans, May 5.

Dear Sir—I suppose you have heard the report of Houston's being victorious in Texas, and capturing Santa Anna. I think there is but little doubt he has been victorious, but I do not think to the extent reported. As to Santa Anna's capture it is not so, I am certain, as he was expected hourly at Matamoras, when a vessel (since arrived here) left there, long before this battle was fought. It is, however, probable the report originated in the fact of there being an officer in the Mexican army, named Sontano, who may have been taken prisoner. Gen. Green, one of the principal Texian officers, has just returned from up the river, informs me that there will be a body of 700 men from Mississippi and Tennessee, who will be at Plaquimine to go on by land on the 12th of May; there will be another body of 1000 or more by the 25th. The 700 volunteers who left here for Florida, will be back (disbanded) in a day or two, and at least 300 of them will prove efficient soldiers; one of the best officers is here waiting their arrival, to leave immediately afterwards.

Flour in the West.—We learn from the Detroit Journal and Advertiser of the 28th ult., that from 6000 to 8000 barrels of Flour have been shipped from Detroit for Chicago, by the several vessels which have cleared for that place within a week past. Flour is selling there at $10 and $12 per barrel.

Wild Revenge.—On the shores of the Mull a craig is pointed out, overhanging the sea concerning which there is the following tradition.

Some centuries since, the chief of the district, Maclean of Lochbury, had a grand hunting excurtion. To grace the festivity, his lady attended with her only child an infant in the nurse's arms. The deer, driven by the hounds and hemmed in by surrounding rocks, flew to a narrow pass, the only outlet they could find. Here the cheif had placed one of his men to guard the deer from passing, but the animals rushed with such impetuosity, that the poor forester could not withstand them. In the rage of the moment, Maclean threatened the man with instant death, but this punishment was commuted to a whipping or scourging in the face of his clan, which, in those feudal times, was considered degrading punishment, fit only for the lowest of menials, and worst of crimes. The clansman burned with anger and revenge! He rushed forward, plucked the tender infant, the heir of Lochbury, from the hands of the nurse and bounding to the rocks, in a moment stood on an almost inaccessible cliff projecting over the water. The screams of the agonized mother and chief at the awful jeopardy in which their only child was placed may be easily conceived. Maclean implored the man to give him back his son, and expressed his deep contrition for the degradation he had in a moment of excitement, inflicted on his clansman. The other replied, that the only condition on which he would consent to the restitution was, that Maclean himself should bare his back to the cord, and be publicly scourged as he had been! In despair the chief consented, saying he would submit to any thing if his child were but restored. To the grief and astonishment of the clan, Maclean bore this insult and when it was completed, begged that the clansman might return from his perilous situation with the young chief. The man regarded him with a smile of demoniac revenge, and, lifting high the child in the air, plunged with him into the abyss below. The sea closed over them, and neither, it is said, ever emerged from the tempestuous whirlpools and basaltic caverns that yawned around them, and still threaten the inexperienced navigator on the shores of Mull.

Marriages.

In Bath, Mr. James Getchell to Miss Cornelia Tucker. Mr. John P. Flint to Miss Mary E. Higgins.

In Mount Vernon, Mr. Moody E. Thurlo, of Calais, to Miss Marth C. Hutchinson, of Readfield.

In Boston, Mass. Mr. Samuel H. Cheever to Miss Almira Burrill, of Vienna, Me.

Deaths.

In Hollis, 13th inst. of small pox, Hon. Jabez Bradbury, aged 43, a member of the Executive Council of this State.

In Calais, Mrs. Hannah Byer, aged 100 years.

In Ellsworth, 13th inst. Mrs. Mary, wife of the late Mr. Samuel Maddocks, aged 74. Mr. William Maddocks, aged about 72.

In Lubec, suddenly, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Samuel Lawrence, aged 43.

Drowned, in Bath, Oliver S. son of Mr. Samuel Osgood, aged 8 years.

Prices of Country Produce in Boston.

From the New England Farmer.

		FROM	TO
Apples, Russetts and Baldwins	barrel	1 50	2 25
Beans, white,	bushel	2 00	2 50
Beef, mess,	barrel	12 75	13 00
Cargo, No. 1.	"	10 25	11 75
prime,	"	8 50	9 00
Beeswax, (American)	pound	27	29
Butter, store, No. 1.	"	20	22
Cheese, new milk,	"	10	12
Feathers, northern, geese,	"	46	50
southern, geese,	"	42	45
Flax, American,	"	9	10
Fish, Cod,	quintal	3 25	3 37
Flour, Genesee, cash	barrel	8 37	8 56
Baltimore, Howard-st.	"	7 75	7 87
Baltimore, wharf,	"	7 62	7 75
Alexandria,	"	7 75	7 87
Grain, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel		1 00
southern flat do.	"	94	97
white	"	88	90
Rye, northern,	"	1 25	1 25
Barley,	"	90	1 00
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	60	70
Hay, best Eng.pr. ton of 2000lbs		25 00	30 00
eastern screwed,	"	25 00	27 00
hard pressed,	"	24 00	27 00
Honey,	gallon		
Hops, 1st quality	pound	13	14
2d quality	"	11	12
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,	"	16	16
southern, 1st sort,	"	16	16
Leather, slaughter, sole	"	19	20
do. upper,	"	12	14
dry hide, sole,	"	19	21
do. upper,	"	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,	"	27	29
Baltimore, sole,	"	25	27
Lime, best sort,	cask	1 17	1 20
Plaster Paris, pr ton of 2200 lbs		2 50	3 00
Pork, Mass. inspect. extra clear	barrel	27 00	27 50
Navy, mess,	"		
bone, middling, scarce,	"		
Seeds, Herd's Grass,	bushel		3 87
Red Top,	"	75	80
Red Clover, northern,	pound	12	13
Silk Cocoons, (American)	bushel	3 00	
Tallow, tried,	cwt.	8 50	9 00
Wool, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	pound	65	75
Am. full blood, washed,	"	55	65
do. 3-4ths do.	"	55	58
do. 1-2 do.	"		50
do. 1-4 and common	"	40	45
Native washed	"	38	60
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,	"	58	60
1st Lambs,	"	50	53
2d do.	"	40	41
3d do.	"	30	35
1st Spinning,	"	48	50

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	14	15
southern and western,	"	13	13
Pork, whole hogs,	"	10	
Poultry,	"	11	15
Butter, (tub)	"	20	25
lump	"	22	25
Eggs,	dozen	16	18
Potatoes,	bushel	33	37
Cider,	barrel	2 50	2 75

BRIGHTON MARKET.–Monday May 16.

Reported for the Boston Advertiser.

At Market 185 Beef Cattle, 10 pair Working Oxen, 18 Cows and Calves, 166 Sheep and 405 Swine. A few fine Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices. Beef Cattle—A large proportion of the Beef Cattle were purchased before they arrived at market, some of which were re-sold at an advance. We noticed a number of extra and very fine taken at 51s; first quality at 40s 6d; second quality 42s a 45s; third quality 37s 8d a 40s 6d.

Working Oxen—A few sales only noticed; sales at $60, 80, 95, and 113.

Cows & Calves—Sales at $20, 24, 28, 30, 35, 40 and 52.

Sheep—Lots were sold at $5, 6, and 8; 15 at 12 67 each; and one from West Cambridge at 21 50.

Swine—Lots to peddle were taken at 8 1-4 for Sows and 9 1-4 for Barrows. Selected lots at 9 and 10. At retail 9 and 10; small Shoats 10 and 11.

Particular Notice.

Wanted—A few spruce young *Dandies* to stand at the Meeting-house doors, at the assembling of the congregation, for the devout purpose of staring the ladies out of countenance. No other qualification than a share of impudence is requisite for his employment.—If, however, to this should be added a complete destitution of propriety, or a talent for making polite remarks upon each lady as she passes—or even a capability of exciting a laugh among his comrades at her expense—the applicant will be considered as most eminently qualified for his station.

Should the next Sunday be a fair day, persons desirous of engaging in this business, will please take their stand at the ringing of the second Bell, for the purpose of giving a specimen of their powers.

Dolly.

School District No. 4.

The meeting of this School District stands adjourned to meet at the Brick School House in this village on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance is to be acted upon.

S. BENJAMIN, Clerk.

May 25, 1836.

Ploughs.

A prime assortment on hand. Also a good one horse WAGON for sale by

HORACE GOULD.

☞ He having obtained Mr. FOGG to work with him will be prepared to attend punctually to *Horse Shoeing*. The other various branches of Blacksmith work done up *right* at *short* notice. He flatters himself that by faithful attention to business he will be able to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their custom.

Winthrop, *May* 19, 1836.

Blacksmithing.

The subscriber gives notice that he has taken the shop formerly occupied and owned by John A. Pitts, where he intends to carry on the above business in its various branches. He hopes by constant attention to his business, together with dispatch and neatness of workmanship, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to horse shoeing. EDWARD MILLIKEN.

Winthrop, *April* 26, 1836. eptf 13

Fresh Garden Seeds.

From the Agricultural Seed Warehouse,

BOSTON.

The subscriber has just received his stock of Garden and Flower Seeds from the above establishment, which he thinks is the largest collection to be found in the State. Those wishing to purchase, can rely upon having seed pure and of the most choice and superb varieties.

Dealers are supplied by the box at a discount of 33 1-3 per cent. from retail prices.

The above seeds are done up in papers and marked 6 1-4 and 12 1-2 cents each, with directions on their cultivation appended which is believed will be found sufficiently explicit to ensure success in their growth.

Corner of Winthrop and Second St. Front of the Hallowell House. R. G. LINCOLN.

Hallowell, *March* 19, 1836.

Notice.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Books and Notes due us are left at the Office of SAMUEL P. BENSON, Esq. who is authorized to settle the same. All persons indebted to us are hereby notified that payment may be made to him until the middle of June next *without cost*, and we hope they will pay before that time, otherwise they must expect to pay the usual fees of collection. MOSES FOGG,

JOHN B. SYLVESTER.

Winthrop, *April* 23, 1836.

Eastern Steamboat Mail Line

FOR

Boston, Portland, Bath, Hallowell, Bangor, Eastport and St. John's, N. B.

The Portland, 450 tons, Capt. Jabez Howes,
" Independence, 500 " " Thomas Howes,
" Macdonough, 300 " " Andrew Brown,
" Bangor, 400 " " Sam'l H. Howes,
" Royal Tar, 400 " " Reed.

The splendid Steamers Portland and Independence, will run every night, (Sundays excepted,) between Boston and Portland—leaving Eastern Steamboat Wharf, foot of Hanover street, Boston—and Andrew's Wharf Portland, at 7 o'clock P. M.

The Portland

LEAVES Boston, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,—and Portland on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The Independence

LEAVES Boston on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays,—and Portland on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. These Steamers are expressly adapted for a sea route, and provided with extra Boats and life preservers.

THE SUPERIOR STEAMER

Macdonough,

HAS been put in perfect order, improved in model and speed, and will run daily between Portland and Hallowell, touching at Bath and Gardiner—will leave Portland after the arrival of the Boston Boats, at 8 o'clock A. M., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and Hallowell, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 o'clock A. M., connecting with the Night Boats for Boston.

THE FAVORITE STEAMER

Bangor,

WILL run as a Day Boat between Portland and Bangor, touching at Owl's Head, Saturday Cove, Bucksport, Frankfort and Hampden—she will leave Portland on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 1 o'clock, A. M. immediately after the arrival of the Boston Boat, and connecting with the Night Boats for Boston. She is furnished with a Fire Engine, life Preservers, Cork Matrasses, and Four Boats.

☞ One half the Portland and Independence will be reserved for the passengers from the Penobscot, and ample accommodations reserved for those from the Kennebec.

THE NEW AND SUPERIOR STEAMER

Royal Tar,

WILL run weekly between Portland and St. John's N. B., touching at Eastport. She will leave Portland on Fridays, after the arrival of the Portland from Boston, and St John's on Wednesday afternoon in season to place her passengers in the Independence on Thursday evening.

FARE from Boston to Portland $3.
" from Boston to Bath $3 50.
" from Boston to Hallowell $4.
" from Portland to Bangor $4.
" from Portland to Eastport $6.
" from Portland to St. John's $8.
" from Portland to Bath $1 50.
" from Portland to Hallowell $2.
" from Hallowell to Bath $1.

Deck passing at reduced rates.

Freight received every day for all the above ports.

☞ The Proprietors of the Boats, however, will not be responsible for any Bank Bills, Notes, Drafts, Packages, Trunks, or other articles of value, unless the value is disclosed, a proportionate price paid, and a written receipt taken signed by the Captain or Clerk.

All baggage at the sole risk of the owners thereof.

Carriages will be in readiness to take passengers to and from the Macdonough at Hallowell to Augusta and Waterville, on the arrival of the boats, and on the days of her sailing.

Books kept at Steven's, Barker's, Hutchins', Wild's, Johnson & Moor's, Sawtell's *Augusta*, and Hallowell House, Haskell & Burnham's, Paine's and Pratt's *Hallowell*.

Apply to CHARLES MOODY, Fore st. } Portland.
LEONARD BILLINGS, Agent, Andrew's wharf, } Portland.
or to A. H. HOWARD, Agent, Hallowell.

May 18.

Poetry.

From the Knickerbocker.

My God Directs the Storm.

The spirit of the Tempest shook
His wings of raven hue
Above the sea, and hollow winds
Howled o'er the waters blue.

Up rose the mountain billows high,
And swept a stormy path;
Darkness and terror mingled there
Their ministry of wrath.

A lonely bark, by bounding seas
Tossed wildly to and fro,
Dashed o'er the billows foaming brow
To fearful depths below.

Crash echoed crash!—the quivering spars
Broke o'er the leaning side,
And left the bark a shattered wreck,
The stormy waves to ride.

The sturdy seaman struggled hard
To hold the yielding helm,
And keep the ship's prow to the surge,
That threatened to o'erwhelm.

And when he plunging ruin spurned
Their impotent control,
They flew to drown their fears
In the accursed bowl.

Upon the raging ocean then
Helpless was left the bark
To the wild mercy of the waves,
Amid the tempest dark.

Upon the deck, alone, there stood!
A man of courage high;
A hero, from whose bosom fear
Had never drawn a sigh.

With folded arms, erect he stood,
His countenance was mild,—
And calmly gazing on the scene,
He bowed his head and smiled.

A wild shriek from the cabin rose,—
Up rushed his beauteous bride,
With locks dishevelled, and in tears,
She trembled at his side.

"O why, my love, upon thy lip,"
She cried, "doth play that smile,
When all is gloom and terror here,
And I must weep the while?"

No word the warrior spake,—but he
Drew from beneath his vest
A poinard bright, and placed its point
Against her heaving breast.

She started not, nor shrieked in dread,
As she had shrieked before;
But stood astonished, and surveyed
His tranquil features o'er.

"Now why," he asked, "dost thou not start?
May not thy blood be spilt?"
With sweet composure she replied,
"*My husband holds the hilt!*"

"Dost *wonder*, then, that I am calm?
That fear shakes not my form?
I ne'er can tremble while I know
My God directs the storm!" J. N. M.

Miscellany.

Considerations for Young Men.

LETTER XXIII.

Beside the prejudice entertained by many of the young against religion, there are also gross misconceptions in relation to particular features of it. It is a very prevalent idea, that Christianity is another name for monkish austerity: and that practical piety is incompatible with any of the pleasure of life. This idea is probably derived from the fact, that religious men are restrained from that extravagance of worldly pleasures, which characterizes the mass of mankind. Those places of public resort, where undue excitement and hilarity are principally aimed at, are not frequented by the pious. Their almost uniform absence from such scenes, together with their moderate indulgence in pleasure, give rise to this misconception.

Those, who identify happiness with a perpetual round of amusements, who live upon artificial excitement as the aliment of existence, are apt to impute a kind of monastic severity and wretchedness to that tenor of life, which the pious feel it their duty and their privilege to pursue. Ask the sons and daughters of pleasure, whether the scenes they frequent give satisfaction to the soul; and they will acknowledge, if they are honest in their reply, that they do not realize the happiness they anticipated and yet they ascribe, to a life of piety, the absence of that enjoyment which they themselves are striving in vain to possess. If you need any proof of the erroneous estimate that the irreligious make on this subject, you can find it in the testimony of those, whose experience has enable them to judge of both sides of the question.

If the pleasures of this world are the avenue to pre-eminent bliss, how happens it, that they, who were once the foremost in effort, and the fleetest in pursuit, do not, after trying the efficacy of religion, turn away from it in disgust? Why is it, that they do not break from its restraints, and go back to the world? Why is it, that they express the highest satisfaction with their present, and the deepest abhorrence of their former, course? They adhere to their present course without compulsion, or restraint. There is no inquisition, with its gloomy walls, to affright them into the observance of religion, or to bar up their retreat from her territories.

Many a votary of this world, with every possible facility for sensual enjoyment, has deliberately made choice of religion, has abandoned forever his former pursuit, and embraced the principles and obeyed the commands of the gospel. What will you say of such men? Will you charge them with cowardice or folly? Take, for example, the case of the celebrated Colonel Gardiner—a man of respectable intellect, and of high and undoubted courage. He feared nothing, but God and his own conscience: and he was a Christian. Yes, and he had tried the pleasures of the world to as great an extent as any fashionist or sensualist *ever* did. His person was attractive; his manners were courtly and insinuating; and he possessed the means and opportunities of displaying both, to the envy of one sex, and the admiration of the other. To him, the cup of merriment was filled to the brim. All that could charm the eye, he saw; all that could please the ear, he heard; all that could fascinate the soul, he experienced. Yet this favorite of fortune—this man of pleasrue—was miserable amidst it all. While the gay and festive scene was waiting to be graced by his presence, while the eye of beauty watched his approach, and the ear listened to catch his sparkling wit, he was but a gilded wretch, who, according to his own confession, would gladly have exchanged places with a brute. He at length assumed the moral courage to become a Christian. He abandoned the pursuit of earthly pleasure, and gave his affections and desires to Heaven. If religion's ways are gloomy, and her employments spiritless, why, let me ask, did he, whose experience so well qualified him to judge deliberately prefer them to all the gay and glittering scenes of British luxury?

This example is too well known, and too much in point, to admit of mistake or misapplication. It is a full and satisfactory refutation of the sentiment, that the ways of religion, even on the score of present enjoyment, are less productive of happiness, or less worthy of our preference, than those of worldly vanity. Men, who thus misjudge, do not give religion the credit which she deserves. She neither enjoins monkish austerity, nor interdicts any rational or honorable gratification. If there have been men, who dressed in hair shirts, walked upon their naked feet, and fed upon the roots of the desert; it only proves how ignorant they were of that religion, which requires not the torturing of the body, but the subduing of the desires which render that body the instrument of pollution. "The kingdom of God is not meat nor drink"—not merely external observances—"but righteousness and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost."

He who gave us our religion, and graced it by his own illustrious example, prayed not that his followers should be "taken out of the world," but that they should be "kept from evil." We may "use the world," but we "may not abuse it." It is emphatically the Christian, who relishes the world. Its scenery is for *his* eye, and its music for *his* ear. To *him*, the landscapes miles the more lovely, because it is an emblem of Paradise. The ocean rolls the more majestically, because it is an image of eternity. The mountains tower the more sublimely, because they point his thoughts upward to heaven.

"He looks abroad into the varied field
Of nature; and though poor perhaps, compared
With those whose mansions glitter in his sight,
Calls the delightful scenery all his own.
His are the mountains, and the valleys his,
And a propriety, that none can feel,
But who, with filial confidence inpsired,
Can lift to heaven an unpresumptuous eye,
And smiling say—'My Father made them all!'"

How tasteless, compared with the calm delights of religion, are the sickly enjoyments of the sensualist; or even the high excitement of successful ambition. If hitherto you have entertained a different opinion, let me assure you, it is founded in prejudice and error. Religion has the promise of "the life that now is," and if you will make the experiment, if you will give yourself up to her influence, you shall find, by happy experience, that her promises never fail. "She is a tree of life to them that lay hold upon her; and happy is every one that retaineth her."

Leavitt's Rheumatic Liniment.

This Liniment has been in private use for three years, and has never failed of affording relief wherever it has been used, which fact has induced the proprietor to offer it for sale.

All he has to say in favor of it, has been said in the above paragraph, and he now offers it to the public for what it is, in and of itself. If it is of utility, it will stand without recommendation; if not, they will not impart healing virtues.

The above may be obtained of his authorized Agents, by the dozen or single, or of him at the Store of EUSTIS & LEAVITT, Dixfield, Me. and of Traders generally.

Agents.—William C. Mitchell & Co. Corner of Union & Middle Streets, Portland, Maine. Pratt & King, 28, India Street, head of Central Wharf, Boston, Mass. C. LEAVITT, Jr. *Proprietor.*

For Sale by DAVID STANLEY, Winthrop.

Greenleaf's Patent Cheese Press.

This Press is a very simple, cheap and efficient contrivance. Its principal advantage is, that its power is progressive—being sufficiently light at first, and increasing as the curd, by becoming more compact, presents a greater resistance. In this respect it is believed to be superior to every other Press now inuse. It has been introduced into several of the States, and has everywhere received the approbation of judicious manufacturers of cheese.

Persons wishing to purchase exclusive rights for Counties or towns will please apply to the subscriber, who will give immediate and profitable employment to a number of active trustworthy agents.

MOSES MERRILL,
Joint Proprietor and General Agent.

Andover, Maine, March 10, 1836. 6m7

Stump Machine.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, feet highly gratified in being able to reccommend to the public, a useful and newly invented machine for pulling stumps, and raising rocks from the ground, patented by Leonard Norcross of Dixfield. The machine was in operation near this village when we saw it, and we give it as our opinions, that it is the cheapest, safest and most efficient method of performing such operations, yet discovered. The machine is very simple and cheap, and requires only the power of a horse to pull stumps.

J. B. MARROW,
HENRY FARWELL,
CH'S T. CHASE,
CH'S L. EUSTIS.

Dixfield, Jan. 2, 1836.

The above machine, or rights for farms, towns or Counties may be had at Dixfield, of *George* and *Enos Dillingham*, or of the subscriber.

LEONARD NORCROSS.

Hop Poles Wanted.

Wanted immediately 2000 Cedar Hop Poles, for which a fair price will be given.

Enquire at this office.